

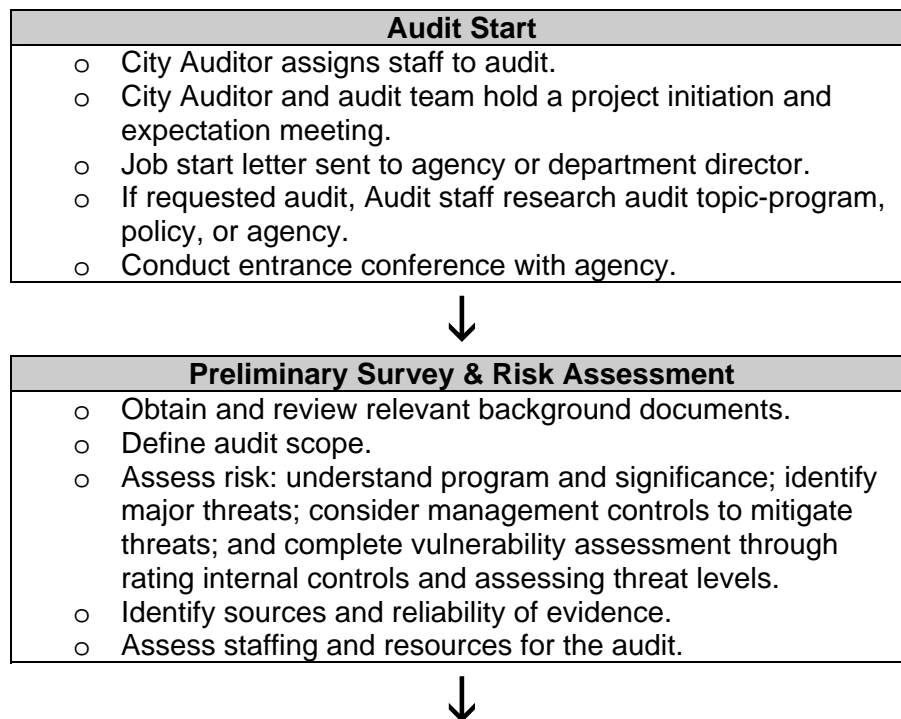
Section 5

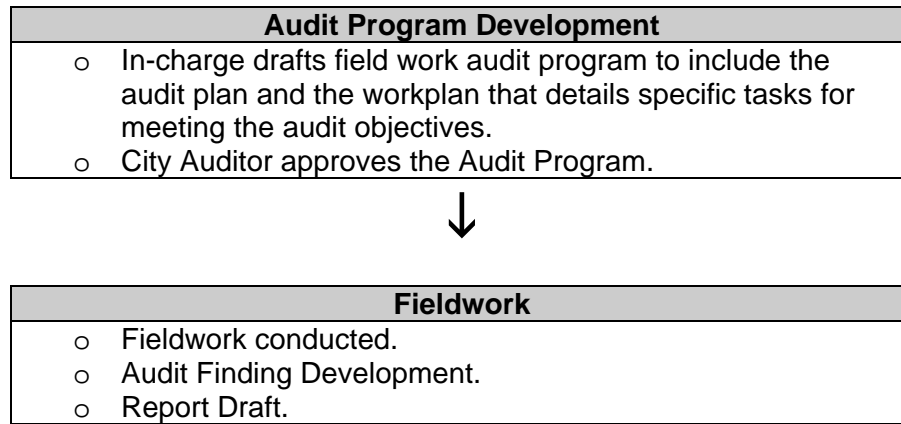
Audit Process: Audit Planning To Fieldwork

Section 5 documents how the Office of the City Auditor complies with standards related to reasonable assurance, significance, audit risk, and planning. This section provides guidance on the how to apply those standards in conducting audits based on the Citywide Risk Assessment model or requested audits. Specifically, this section will cover the initial planning phase of the audit (preliminary survey) that begins with start the audit, preliminary survey and risk assessment, and development of the audit program. The purpose of audit planning process is to generate information and ideas to better understand the audit subject, determine the audit objective, and to develop the audit field work program. Planning also involves estimating the time and resources necessary to complete the audit. The evidence gathered in background research and later fieldwork is documented in the working papers. Key outputs of audit planning include an audit background memorandum; audit scope statement; risk and vulnerability assessment document; and field work audit program.

AUDIT PLANNING PROCESS

The audit planning process can be divided into the following three phases: 1) starting the project, 2) preliminary survey (planning the audit and conducting risk assessment), and 3) developing the audit program. These steps are followed by fieldwork and reporting. Details of each of the steps are noted below.





PROJECT START

Project assignment

The City Auditor assigns staff to the audit based on input from the Internal Audit Manager. Staff assignments will be based on auditor availability, experience, knowledge, and familiarity with the audit subject. For each audit, a Staff Assignment Form will be completed to document assignment approval, and staff competence, see page 59. After staff are assigned to an audit, an initial team meeting is held with the City Auditor to share information, discuss strategy (such as which officials to contact), and learn of the auditor's expectations. The meeting helps to identify project issues, their significance to potential users of the audit report, the contribution the office can make, and the availability of data and resources, and whether a consultant is required for the project. The in-charge summarizes the meeting in a memo, obtains approval from the supervisor, and forwards a copy to the City Auditor .

Job Start letter

The in-charge auditor will draft the audit job start letter for the City Auditor's signature to inform the department of the audit request, list required documentation, and request or confirm a meeting with the agency head. Examples of job start letters are shown on page 51 and 52.

Audit Request Research

For requested audits, the in-charge auditor must research the concerns behind the request. This may involve contacting the requesting party or office. Any meetings with the requesting party or office must involve the City Auditor.

Entrance conference

Once the job start letter has been sent to the auditee, the in-charge auditor will schedule an entrance conference to meet with the agency head and key staff. At the entrance conference, the City Auditor will: (1) introduce the members of the audit team, including the Audit Supervisor (2) explain the general process and timetable for the audit work, including the agency's deadlines to respond to preliminary findings and to the preliminary draft; (3) gain an understanding of the protocol to be followed in contacting staff and requesting information; (4) if applicable, request work space and network connectivity for the audit, and (5) solicit the views and concerns of the agency head on the project. Audit staff must document the meeting results, including a list of meeting attendees.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY—Audit Planning and Risk Assessment

Obtain and Review Relevant Background Information

Once an entrance conference has been held, the in-charge auditor obtains and reviews relevant information related to the audit request. This may include obtaining information regarding the auditee's mission, goals and objectives, organizational structure, policies and procedures, processes, resources, outputs, and outcomes. The auditor's goal is to understand the program to be audited and to finalize the audit objectives. To accomplish these tasks, auditors should undertake a preliminary audit program to do the following:

- Review any resolution, committee and Independent Budget Analyst reports, testimony, and other pertinent documents, such as committee hearing notes and reports relating to the audit subject;
- Review the City Charter, ordinances, contracts, grant agreements, program memoranda, annual reports, recent budget requests, testimony, internal reports, policy and procedure manuals, and organizational charts relating to the audit subject;
- Review relevant literature, including identifying criteria and related audits conducted by other local government auditors;
- Interview agency staff;
- Review agency files and key memorandums and reports related to the audit;
- Observe and document agency activities related to the audit;
- Review the results of previous audits and attestation engagements that directly relate to the current audit objectives.

An example of the preliminary survey and risk assessment audit work plan is shown on page 57.

Preliminary information about agency operations is gathered expediently and should be relevant to the audit topic. The key objective is to understand completely and competently the key issues of the program or entity being audited. After obtaining and reviewing the relevant background information has been, the auditor should write an **Audit Background Memorandum** (up to five pages) that summarizes key audit topic information. The memorandum is essentially a work paper summary that is reviewed by the Internal Audit Manager and City Auditor. The memorandum can be submitted together with the Audit Scoping Statement. This document can be incorporated into the Introduction and Background sections of the audit report.

Defining Audit Scope

Upon completion of the Audit Background Memorandum, the in-charge auditor will develop a Scoping Statement, see page 53. The purpose of the Scoping Statement is to document and define the audit scope by establishing key audit questions to answer, identifying potential sources of evidence, and developing an audit budget. This process is intended to keep the planning process to a minimum by focusing on what we are going to do, why we are going to do it, and how we are going to do it. If done properly, the scoping work will help the team focus its risk assessment work around the tentative scope, methodology and objectives of the audit. The supervisor and in-charge auditor submit the Scoping Statement to the City Auditor for approval and review. A meeting will be held to discuss the scoping statement and the Audit Background Memorandum.

Audit Scoping Statement

1. Reasons for the audit:
2. Will this assignment result in our auditing our own work? Yes ____ No ____
3. Has the City Auditor's Office (1) performed any management functions or made any management decisions relative to the auditee? Yes ____ No ____
(2) provided nonaudit services that are significant or material to the subject matter of the audit? Yes ____ No ____
4. Issue to be addressed—the audit question
5. Identify the needs of potential users of the audit report
6. The real questions—what are we really trying to answer
7. Sub-questions to help answer the real questions—what work you'll do (forms the beginning of some audit objectives)
8. Identify key functions, processes, or factors being reviewed
9. Identify those areas where “what should be” criteria will have to be developed
10. Identify and assess potential sources of data for the audit.
11. Identify major work tasks that you will need to do during the audit (maybe similar to the sub-questions; should help to formulate your audit objectives and audit program)
12. Assess whether work requires coordination with other auditors for work completed or ongoing that can be used to help carry out the project
13. For each real question above:
 - a. Draft a framework that answers the question
 - b. Identify the types of analyses you really think you'll do
 - c. Identify likely sources of information
 - d. Identify any barriers you think you might run into
14. Identify whether law enforcement or other agencies are investigating the auditee. If yes, note whether such investigations may limit your scope or have other limitations that may impact the audit.
15. Estimated time in terms of hours and date to complete the audit—issue report

Risk Assessment

Once the scoping statement is completed, auditors need to identify and assess the risks associated with the agency, program, or policy under audit. The purpose of risk assessment is to identify and rate the threats facing the program or agency under audit, identify and assess the controls or procedures in place to prevent or mitigate such threats, and perform a vulnerability assessment of the audit risks and controls. The risk assessment work should be documented in the audit working papers. This assessment should serve as the foundation for the developing the detailed audit steps and tests to be performed in the Audit Program. The risk assessment should be documented in a completed risk matrix and relevant to the audit objectives. Auditors must perform the following steps.

Risk Assessment Audit Steps

1. Based on information gathered during the Preliminary Survey, prepare a tentative list of threats for the major audit objectives. If computer processed data is an important or integral part of the audit and the reliability of the data is crucial to accomplishing audit objectives, the auditor should include threats to computer processed data in this list. Auditors must consider the following factors.
 - Assess the risk that abuse or illegal acts could occur and materially impact the auditee's compliance with laws, rules, or regulations or have a material effect on the auditee's operations. Consider whether the auditee has controls that are effective in preventing or detecting illegal acts. See Section 10 for specific guidance.
 - If computer systems or computer-processed data are included as threats or as controls above, consult with the project supervisor to determine the need for EDP audit assistance.
 - Identify material and significant findings and recommendations from previous reports issued by the office on the agency or program that may require follow-up in the current project. An auditee's failure to rectify outstanding issues and implement previous recommendations are considered threats.
2. Meet with audit management to review the list of potential threats and include any additional threats to the list. Auditors may send this information to the auditee prior to the meeting. At the same meeting, auditors must document management's internal controls (actual or potential controls) to mitigate the identified threats.
3. Create a risk matrix with the identified threats and corresponding identified controls. Use the rating guides to assess each threat's inherent risk, rate each internal control, and assess the vulnerability of each internal control given the threat risk and internal control rating. These guides are shown on the following pages and are used to determine the extent of testing needed to assess the identified internal controls. An example of an excerpt of a completed risk matrix and vulnerability assessment is shown after the rating guides. The Internal Audit manager reviews the final risk matrix and the City Auditor approves the document. A meeting may be held to discuss the matrix and assessment.

Threat Inherent Risk and Internal Control Rating Guide

The threat's inherent risk is	if	The internal control is	If
HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noncompliance or abuse may result in losses to the City of marketable assets (e.g., cash, securities, equipment, tools, supplies) valued at more than \$50,000. Noncompliance or abuse will likely expose the City to adverse criticism in the eyes of its citizens. Incentives of noncompliance or abuse outweigh the potential penalties. 	WEAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and/or staff demonstrate an uncooperative or uncaring attitude with regard to compliance, recordkeeping, or external review. Prior audits or the preliminary survey has disclosed significant problems. The Risk Matrix reveals that adequate and/or sufficient internal control techniques are not in place. Documentation of procedures is lacking or of little use.
MODERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noncompliance or abuse may result in losses to the City of marketable assets (e.g., cash, securities, equipment, tools, supplies) valued from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Noncompliance or abuse will result in inefficient operations or substandard service to the citizens. Incentives of noncompliance or abuse are approximately equal to the potential penalties. 	ADEQUATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and staff demonstrate a cooperative attitude with regard to compliance, recordkeeping, and external review. Prior audits or the preliminary survey has disclosed some problems but management has implemented remedial action and has satisfactorily responded to audit recommendations. The Risk Matrix reveals that adequate and/or sufficient internal control techniques are in place. Although deficient or outdated, documentation of procedures is still useful or can easily be updated.
LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noncompliance or abuse may result in losses to the City of marketable assets (e.g., cash, securities, equipment, tools, supplies) valued at less than \$25,000. Noncompliance or abuse will result in a disregard of an administrative procedure or authoritative standard. The potential penalties outweigh the incentives of noncompliance or abuse 	STRONG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and staff demonstrate a constructive attitude, including an eagerness to anticipate and forestall problems. Prior audits and the preliminary survey have not disclosed any problems. The Risk Matrix reveals that numerous and effective internal control techniques are in place. Procedures are well documented.

Vulnerability Assessment and Testing Extent

Inherent Risk	Internal Controls	Vulnerability and Testing Extent
High	Weak Adequate Strong	High Moderate to High Low to moderate
Moderate	Weak Adequate Strong	Moderate to High Moderate Low
Low	Weak Adequate Strong	Low to moderate Low Very low

Example of Risk Matrix and Vulnerability Assessment

	Threat/Control	Threat's Inherent Risk	Internal Control Rating	Vulnerability Assessment
T-1	Procurement card holders make purchases that are not permitted by law, regulation, or policy	Moderate		
C-1	City maintains and enforces policy on monitoring credit card usage		Weak	Moderate to high
C-2	Bank sends monthly summary statement to Approving Official listing all cardholders and transactions.		Adequate	Moderate
C-3	Approving Officials are required to review all statements and approve all purchases within 10 days.		Weak	Moderate to high
C-4	Accounting staff review approved statements for approving official signature, travel-related expenses, technology purchases, and unusual purchases.		Adequate	Moderate

AUDIT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Field Work Audit Program

Based on the results of the scope review, preliminary survey, and risk assessment, the auditor develops an audit program that consists of the audit objectives, scope, methodology, and related concerns. The audit program includes detailed audit steps, tasks, and procedures to test if the identified controls or procedures the audited entity has in place to prevent, eliminate, or minimize identified threats are working as intended. The supervisor reviews the audit program and the City Auditor approves the document.

Auditors should follow the Audit Procedure Guidelines listed on page 55 in developing the specific audit steps listed in the audit program. Specifically, based on the risk and vulnerability assessment, the in-charge auditor will write the audit program to determine if the controls or procedures the audited entity has in place to prevent, eliminate, or minimize identified threats are working as intended. As the audit progress, the audit staff should document the key decisions about the audit objectives, scope, and methodology.

The Field Work Audit Program guides the Internal Audit staff through the steps necessary to complete audit fieldwork. In fieldwork, Auditors obtain and analyze program data and information to determine if the identified controls are working as intended. This is accomplished by completing the audit steps identified in the Audit Program. Audit steps may include interviewing officials, reviewing documents (e.g. internal memoranda, correspondence, reports, minutes, contracts), and gathering statistical data through database searches, analysis of secondary data sources, and surveys. The audit field work objective is to develop audit findings.

Variations of audit programs

In certain instances, the need may arise to make modifications to the audit program to address expanded audit scope or to address new audit issues. The City Auditor will approve any significant departures from the Audit Program, with an explanation for the change documented in a memo prepared by the in-charge auditors. Minor changes such as extensions of internal deadlines do not require formal approval by the City Auditor.

In other circumstances, the City Auditor may authorize variations of audit programs to facilitate project efficiency and effectiveness. For example, some projects may need only a preliminary audit plan, but no field work audit program, such as close-out audits and the annual inventory audits, both of which have set audit programs. In these instances, the audit plan would contain the usual detailed description of audit tasks, but would be prefaced with a short introductory section containing key elements of an audit plan in abbreviated form. This approach might be useful in a highly structured project that differs so little from previous similar projects that a comprehensive audit plan would be superfluous. In using variations of audit programs, care must be taken to document the reasons for the different approach, the necessary approvals, and to ensure that the approach meets GAGAS requirements

Developing Preliminary Findings

Audit findings must contain condition, criteria, cause, effect, and recommendations. However, the elements needed for a finding depend entirely on the objectives of the audit. A finding or set of findings is complete to the extent that the audit objectives are satisfied and the report clearly relates those objectives to the finding's elements.

Condition	What is? The situation that exists and has been documented during the audit.
Criteria	What should be! The standards used to determine whether a program meets or exceeds expectations. Criteria provide a context for understanding the results of the audit. The audit plan, where possible, should state the criteria to be used. Criteria should be reasonable, attainable, and relevant to the matters being audited.
Effect	The difference between the condition and criteria. What is the impact (actual or potential) in services, dollars, or people resulting from the stated condition. The harm that could occur from the condition.
Cause	Who or how the problem or non-compliance with the criteria occurred.
Recommendations	Specific actions that will rectify the cause of the condition.

Throughout the course of the audit, the in-charge auditor, supervisor, and City Auditor should discuss proposed findings. When all of the elements of a finding have been met and audit work completed, the staff should present to the Supervisor a report outline including the above elements. The City Auditor will review and comment on the outline, make suggestions and then approve the development of a report draft. The auditor should follow the guidance provided in the attachment to Section 7 for writing the report.

Date

_____ Department
City of San Diego
202 C Street
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear _____:

In accordance with the Office of the City Auditor's approved fiscal year 2009 Audit Workplan, we are initiating an audit of the _____ of the _____ Department.

In order to commence the audit, we would like to schedule an entrance meeting to discuss the audit objectives, audit process, time frames, data needs, and to introduce members of the audit team. A member of my staff will contact you to arrange this meeting with members of your department.

Accordingly, please provide us with the following preliminary information about _____:

- An organization chart and listing of key program personnel;
- Background information and a history of the program;
- A copy of the program's written procedures;
- Management reports, financial reports, and budget information on the program for the past three years;
- Any additional information you believe may be relevant to us in learning about your program.

We plan to conduct this audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Prior to issuing any audit report resulting from this audit, you will have the opportunity to review the report and provide written comments for inclusion in the final audit report. You will also have the opportunity to include a memorandum of program accomplishments in the final report.

If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact either me on 533-5214 or ____-____. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Eduardo Luna
City Auditor

cc: Jay Goldstone

Date

_____ Department
City of San Diego
202 C Street
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear _____:

In accordance with the Office of the City Auditor's approved fiscal year 2009 Audit Work Plan, we are initiating an audit of the _____ of the _____ Department.

In order to commence the audit, we have scheduled an entrance meeting to discuss the audit objectives, audit process, time frames, data needs, and to introduce members of the audit team. The entrance meeting will be held on Monday, January 14, 2008, at the Office of the City Auditor located at 600 B Street, Suite 1440, San Diego, CA.

Accordingly, please provide us with the following preliminary information about _____:

- An organization chart and listing of key program personnel;
- Background information and a history of the program;
- A copy of the program's written procedures;
- Management reports, financial reports, and budget information on the program for the past three years;
- Any additional information you believe may be relevant to us in learning about your program.

We plan to conduct this audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Prior to issuing any audit report resulting from this audit, you will have the opportunity to review the report and provide written comments for inclusion in the final audit report. You will also have the opportunity to include a memorandum of program accomplishments in the final report.

If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact either me on 533-5214 or ____-____. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Eduardo Luna
City Auditor

cc: Jay Goldstone

Audit Scoping Statement

Audit:_____

Purpose: To document and define the audit scope by developing key audit questions to answer, identify potential sources of evidence, and establish an audit budget.

Background

1. Reasons for the audit:
2. Will this assignment result in auditing our own work? Yes ____ No ____
3. Has the City Auditor's Office (1) performed any management functions or made any management decisions relative to the auditee? Yes ____ No ____ (2) provided nonaudit services that are significant or material to the subject matter of the audit? Yes ____ No ____

Audit Issues

4. Issue to be addressed—the audit question.
5. Identify the needs of potential users of the audit report.
6. The real questions—what are we really trying to answer.
7. Sub-questions to help answer the real questions—what work you'll do (forms the beginning of some audit objectives)
8. Identify key functions, processes, or factors being reviewed.
9. Identify those areas where “what should be” criteria will have to be developed.
10. Identify and assess potential sources of data for the audit.
11. Identify major work tasks that you will need to do during the audit (maybe similar to the sub-questions; should help to formulate your audit objectives and audit program).
12. Assess whether work requires coordination with other auditors for work completed or ongoing that can be used to help carry out the project.
13. For each real question above:
 - a. Draft a framework that answers the question
 - b. Identify the types of analyses you really think you'll do
 - c. Identify likely sources of information
 - d. Identify any barriers you think you might run into

14. Identify whether law enforcement or other agencies are investigating the auditee. If yes, note whether such investigations may limit your scope or have other limitations that may impact the audit.
15. Estimated time in terms of hours and date to complete the audit—issue report.

**CITY OF SAN DIEGO
OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR
AUDIT PROCEDURES GUIDELINES**

There are many types of audit procedures which can be used to test transactions or processes. The audit objective determines the type of procedure to be used. The auditor must judge the evidence obtained through the audit procedures to make conclusions for each audit objective. The evaluation process requires professional judgment in determining the adequacy, efficiency, economy and effectiveness of what has been audited. Care must be taken in selecting the correct procedure to achieve the audit objective. The audit risks include: selecting an improper audit procedure, executing the procedure incorrectly, and incorrect evaluations.

The following general types of audit procedures are discussed below: **Verification, Observation, Inquiry, and Analysis.**

A. Verification

Verification is the confirmation of things such as: Assets; Records; Statements; Documents; Compliance with laws and regulations; effectiveness of internal controls; transactions; and processes. The purpose of verification is to establish the accuracy, reliability or validity of something. Following is a discussion of types of verification techniques:

1. **Count:** An auditor will use this technique to verify the accounting records of a physical asset by physically counting the assets.
2. **Compare:** An auditor will identify similar and/or different characteristics of information from two or more sources. Types of comparison include: (a) Comparison with prescribed standards; (b) Comparison of current operations with past or similar operations; (c) Comparison with written policies and procedures; (d) Comparison with laws or regulations; and (e) Comparison with other reasonable criteria.

Specific examples are:

- To compare a law requiring that a percentage of taxes will be used for a particular program with the accounting records showing the amount of taxes and how much was spent on the program.
 - To compare the documentation of a transaction with the procedure for the transaction.
3. **Examine:** To look something over carefully, such as a document, especially for the purpose of detecting flaws or irregularities. For example, an auditor may examine a document to verify that it has been executed by authorized persons.
 4. **Inspect:** To look something over carefully, such as a physical asset, especially for the purpose of detecting flaws or irregularities. For example, an auditor may inspect inventory to verify quality.
 5. **Foot:** To recompute the mathematical result of addition or subtraction of columns or rows of numbers in documents or records.

6. **Recompute:** To check mathematical computations performed by others.
7. **Reconcile:** The process of matching two independent sets of records and to show mathematically, with supporting documentation, the difference between the two records. For example, the beginning and ending balances in an account could be reconciled to document the transactions that account for the changes between the beginning and the end.
8. **Confirm:** To obtain information from an independent source (third party) for the purpose of verifying information.
9. **Vouch:** To verify recorded transactions or amounts by examining supporting documents. In vouching, the direction of testing is from the recorded item to supporting documentation. The purpose for vouching is to verify that recorded transactions represent actual transactions.
10. **Trace:** Tracing procedures begin with the original documents and are followed through the processing cycles into summary accounting records. In tracing, the direction of testing is from supporting documentation to the recorded item. The purpose of tracing is to verify that all actual transactions have been recorded.

B. Observation

Observation is auditors seeing with a purpose, making mental notes and using judgment to measure what they see against standards in their minds. Experienced auditors may be better able to observe deviations from the norm. Observed deviations usually require confirmation through analysis or corroboration.

Types of deficient conditions which can be observed include:

1. Idle personnel, equipment, or facilities;
2. Security violations;
3. Dangerous conditions or safety violations; and
4. Backlogs.

C. Inquiry

Auditors perform interviews with the auditee and related parties throughout the audit. Good oral communication skills on the part of the auditor assist in getting accurate and meaningful information from the interviewee. Auditors should use open-ended questions when possible. Depending on the type of information received in an interview, it may need to be confirmed through documentation.

D. Analysis

Analysis is the separation of an entity for the purpose of studying the individual parts of data. The elements of the entity can be isolated, identified, quantified, and measured. The quantification may require the auditor to perform detailed calculations and computations. Furthermore, the auditor can document ratios and trends, make comparisons and isolate unusual transactions or conditions.

Preliminary Survey and Risk Assessment

Audit Procedures	Completed By	W/P Ref.
Administrative		
A-1 Staff Assignment Form A-2 Job Start Letter A-3 Entrance Conference Meeting A-4 Audit Standards Plan		
Preliminary Survey		
PS-1 Review the City Charter, ordinances, contracts, grant agreements, program memoranda, annual reports, recent budget requests, testimony, internal reports, policy and procedure manuals, and organizational charts relating to the audit subject. PS-2 Review relevant resolutions, committee reports, testimony, and other pertinent documents relating to the audit subject. PS-3 Review relevant literature, including identifying criteria and related audits conducted by other local government auditors. PS-4 Review agency files and key memorandums and reports related to the audit. PS-5 Observe and document agency activities related to the audit. PS-6 Review the results of previous audits and attestation engagements that directly relate to the current audit objectives. PS-7 Interview key program managers and staff related to the audit subject. PS-8 Develop Audit Background Memorandum. PS-9 Develop Audit Scoping Statement.		
Risk Assessment		
RA-1 Prepare a tentative list of threats for the major audit objectives. If computer processed data is an important or integral part of the audit and the reliability of the data is crucial to accomplishing audit objectives, the auditor should include threats to computer processed data in this list. Auditors must consider the following factors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the risk that abuse or illegal acts could occur and materially impact the auditee's compliance with laws, rules, or 		

Audit Procedures	Completed By	W/P Ref.
<p>regulations or have a material effect on the auditee's operations. Consider whether the auditee has controls that are effective in preventing or detecting illegal acts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If computer systems or computer-processed data are included as threats or as controls above, consult with the project supervisor to determine the need for EDP audit assistance. • Identify material and significant findings and recommendations from previous reports issued by the office on the agency or program that may require follow-up in the current project. An auditee's failure to rectify outstanding issues and implement previous recommendations are considered threats. <p>RA-2 Meet with audit management to review the list of potential threats and include any additional threats to the list. Auditors may send this information to the auditee prior to the meeting. At the same meeting, auditors must document management's internal controls (actual or potential controls) to mitigate the identified threats.</p> <p>RA-3 Create a risk matrix with the identified threats and corresponding identified controls. Use the rating guides to assess each threat's inherent risk, rate each internal control, and assess the vulnerability of each internal control given the threat risk and internal control rating.</p> <p>RA-4 Create an audit program to determine if the controls or procedures the audited entity has in place to prevent, eliminate, or minimize identified threats are working as intended.</p>		

Staff Assignment Form

Assignment Title:

Job Number:

Audit Type: Performance ____ Financial ____ Other ____

Workplan: FY _____

Source: Citywide Risk Assessment

Required

Requested by _____
(Attach documentation of Audit Committee approval)

Audit Supervisor: Kyle Elser

Audit Staff:

**Estimated
Completion Date:**

Estimated Hours:

Special instructions:

I have reviewed the assigned staffs' résumés, and current training records. The assigned staff collectively possess the technical knowledge, skills, and experience necessary to be competent for the type of work being performed. Further, I have reviewed each assigned staff person's signed Annual Independence Statement and found that no known impairments exist.

Approved: _____
Eduardo Luna
City Auditor

Date: _____